The ſingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy ſubjection. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.
Shew the care of approving all actions ſo, as may moſt effectually *attract* all to this profeſſion. *Hammond's Fundam.*
Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart ſubdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* ſuch crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from *to attract.*] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woe and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw to it.

Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the ſpirit of quickſilver at diſtance; and the attraction of heat at diſtance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of ſome herbs to water, though at diſtance; and divers others, we ſhall handle. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Loadſtones and touched needles, laid long in quickſilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Attraction may be performed by impulſe, or ſome other means; I uſe that word, to ſignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
Some the round earth's coheſion to ſecure,
For that hard taſk employ magnetick power;
Remark, ſay they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* ſtone. *Blackmore.*
Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetiſm, and electricity; and theſe inſtances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than theſe. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wherefoe'er ſhe lies;
For ſhe hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes.
Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.
I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The moſt averſe, thee chiefly. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a ſervant ſtaves him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the ſtraws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the ſtraws to adhere ſo, that they cannot riſe unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

A'TTRAHENT. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the ſteel to its *attrahent*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *D.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed; aſcribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans ſeems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seri. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ATTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To aſcribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment ſomewhat a reaſonable man would *attribute*, notwithſtanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker*, *b.* ii.
We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wiſdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotſon.*

2. To impute, as to a cauſe.

I have obſerved a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*
The imperfection of teleſcopes is *attributed* to ſpherical glaſſes; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical ſections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute.*]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wiſdom, and goodneſs, being all but *attributes* of one ſimple eſſence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part diſcern. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*
Your vain poets after did miſtake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*
All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They muſt have theſe three *attributes*; they muſt be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetouſneſs. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majeſty;
But mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway,
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
The ſculptor, to diſtinguiſh him, gave him, what the medalliſts call his proper *attributes*, a ſpear and a ſhield. *Addiſon.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our atchievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation.

If ſpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* ſhould the Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's ſtamp
Should go ſo general current through the world.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* i.

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by colliſion of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another.

This vapour, aſcending inceſſantly out of the abyſs, and pervading the ſtrata of gravel, and the reſt, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in thoſe ſtrata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the ſaid bodies. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*
The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolvent liquor aſſiſted with heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the ſmell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midſt of two things.

Her looſe long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous ſtrokes did him reſtrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain.
Fairy Queen, *b.* i.

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *faire valoir.*]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek t' *avail* themſelves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* xii.
Both of them *avail* themſelves *of* thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*, unleſs by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden's Fables.*
When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

AVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elſe did come, were ſure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*.
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.
I charge thee,
As heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than error. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things ſubject to action, the will does ſo far incline unto, as reaſon judges them more *available* to our bliſs. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

2. Powerful; in force.

Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker*, *b.* i.
Mighty is the efficacy of ſuch interceſſions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to ſecure the continuance of bleſſings? *Atterbury's Serm.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *available.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

We differ from that ſuppoſition of the efficacy or *availableneſs*, or ſuitableneſs of theſe to the end. *Hale's Origin of Man.*

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably; advantageouſly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink, Fr.] To let fall; to depreſs; to make abject; to ſink: a word out of uſe.

He did abaſe and *avale* the ſovereignty into more ſervitude towards that ſee, than had been among us. *Watton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without ſhuffling with the battail or arriere. *Sir J. Hayward.*

AVARICE. *n. ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire.

There grows
In my moſt ill compos'd affection, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs *avarice*, that were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
This *avarice* of praiſe in times to come,
Thoſe long inſcriptions crouded on the tomb. *Dryd. Juv.*
Nor love his peace of mind deſtroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*
Avarice is inſatiable; and ſo he went ſtill puſhing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, *avaricious*, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
This ſpeech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Euſtathius judges it to be ſpoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe. A word uſed among ſeamen.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avaunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and bluſhes not at death;
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Sh. King John.*
After this proceſs
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Miſtreſs! diſmiſs that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt!—is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad*, *b.* iv.

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Sh. T. G. of Ver.*
His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder flow'd,
Which to the ſun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erſhadow'd, theſe, as modern uſe
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe,
Wholeſome, of deathleſs fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *n. ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another, till ſo much is bid as the ſeller is content to take.

2. The things ſold by auction.

Aſk you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys;
Phrine foreſees a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honeſt, to be hir'd, and ſtand,
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houſhold ſtuff of picture's price. *Dryd. Juven.*

A'UCTIONIER. *n. ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. *D.*

AUCUPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad ſenſe.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedneſs,
Thy leud, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious pranks. *Shak. H.* VI.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*
Young ſtudents, by a conſtant habit of diſputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and diſdainful.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audaciouſly*. *Sh. Love's Lab. L.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe,
They had ſuch courage and *audacity*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Great effects come of induſtry and perſeverance; for *audacity* doth almoſt bind and mate the weaker ſort of minds.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 902.
For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler*, N° 52.

A'UDIBLE. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which reſemble in ſome ſort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 263.
Eve, who unſeen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her retire. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.
Every ſenſe doth not operate upon fancy with the ſame force. The conceits of viſibles are clearer and ſtronger than thoſe of *audibles*. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* ii.

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

And laſt, the ſum of all, my Father's voice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Par. Reg.*

A'UDIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shak. King John.*
Thus far his bold diſcourſe, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* v.
His look
Drew *audience*, and attention ſtill as night,
Or ſummer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ii.

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*
According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* vii.
The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs. *Addiſon. Guard.* N° 115.
It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he uſually committed them to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and ſo in time it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditor*, *ſeu officialis*. *Cowel.*

A'UDIT. *n. ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here ſit down to receive our *audit*, the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker*, *b.* v.
He took my father groſsly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and ſluſh as May;
And how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave heav'n? *Hamlet.*
I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

Biſhops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

AUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear couſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor*?
Sidney, *b.* ii.
What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

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